DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$15
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 102.

[For the Confederate.

Gen. James B. Gordon.

In Memoriam.

BY M. V. M.

Amid the songs of joy and the shouts of triumph now pealing with reverberating strains from one end of our Confederacy to the other; from the banks of the Rapid Ann to the dark waters of the Red River—there is mingling an undertone of anguish with sorrowful—echoes that shall linger long after the grand charm of victory shall have died away. And upon no people of this Confederacy is this voice of woe and lamentation rushing as upon the people of North Carolina. Each day's tidings of victory wring some of our hearts by its long list of our dead and our dying; and to-day's telegrams from Richmond, open new pores in the already bleeding souls of the friends of him whose name I have written at the head of this article In memoriam. The tried friend of my youthful days, the dear, lamented Brigadier General James B. Gordon, who fell in the recent sanguinary battles around Richmond, at the early age of 33 years.

There are, doubtless, others who knew Gen. Gordon better than him who writes these lines to his memory—but none knew him to love him better for his knightly virtues, and his spotless honor, and his open, generous goodness of heart, and the purity of his patriotism than that friend who has battled by his side and watched him in his career of fame with a proud and glad heart.

General Gordon was a native of Wilkes county, in this State, and was descended from one of the best and most respectable families of the State—a family that has freely given its blood in the struggle for freedom. In the early part of the war a half brother was killed at the battle of Springfield, Mo., and his other surviving brother, Col. H. A. Brown, commanding the noble old 1st N. C. Infantry, has been wounded on more than one occasion.

General Gordon enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the war, and was elected 1st lieutenant of a company raised by himself and Capt. M. S. Stokes, who was a Major of N. C. volunteers in the war with Mexico. On the organization of the 1st regiment of N. C. Troops, Capt. Stokes was made Colonel, and Lieut. Gordon promoted to the captaincy of his company. Soon afterwards the 1st cavalry regiment from this State was organized, and Gov. Ellis tendered the position of Major of the regiment to Capt. Gordon, which was accepted by him. This was considered at the time one of the highest honors that could have been bestowed upon a gentleman having no military education or reputation—the other field officers distinguished graduates of West Point, and members of the old U. S. army, and selected for the purpose of adorning and leading the finest body of men that had ever been organized in their native State. And how well Maj. Gordon justified and embellished the confidence reposed in him his gal- the history of the war.

To enumerate the many signal victories achieved by the command to which Major then afterwards Col. Gordon was attached, were too much for this brief paper. In every engagement with our enemies in which his regiment participated, he distinguished himself—from the hour when it routed the 3rd Pennsylvania cavalry at Vienna on the memorable 26th of November, 1861, to the day when Gen. Stuart reported him falling on the enemy in his last conflict. He particularly won for himself honors during the 1st Maryland campaign, and the immediate subsequent raid into Pennsylvania by the cavalry. In this expedition, to him and a portion of his command, is due the honor of foiling a well planned attempt of the enemy to cut us off at the Potomac river, on our return, and he was publicly complimented therefor by the commanding General.

Tidings of his death came upon us all unexpected—came to us in an hour when it was most desirable that he should be spared to us, to aid in directing the all powerful movements of our cavalry, since the fall of the lamented Stuart. These two master spirits share alike the glory of the cavaliers of the heroic army of Lee; and on the escape of Gen. Morgan, the Kentucky hero, from his Northern captivity, and his invitation to share the hospitalities of Richmond, these two heroes of the east, Stuart and Gordon, were called to the city to give him a greeting, and make the trio of cavalry chieftains of the South.

Gen. Gordon was immensely popular in his command, and in the entire army, where he could possibly be known. On the promotion of Col. Robt. Ransom, Jr., he had risen to the Lieutenant Colonency of the 1st N. C. cavalry, and shortly thereafter, for his gallantry, was made Colonel of the 2nd N. C. cavalry, on the death of its brave commander Col. Williams. But Col. L. B. Baker being soon promoted to Brigadier General, for his gallantry on the field, he took command of his old favorite regiment, yet remained with it but a few days till his merit was awarded by the encircling of his stars with the wreath.

He was well considered as one of the finest looking officers in the whole army—tall and commanding in his personal appearance, he added to it that correct military bearing and character, which distinguishes the educated soldier. He had a powerful and robust frame, sternly set and splendidly muscled, broad shoulders, a massive chest and athletic limbs. He had a faultless physiognomy, his eye blue and large, was lustrous with passions of affection and chivalry. Nobility sat enthroned on his brow, and the freshness and beauty of flowers were on his cheek. His chin was thickly hidden with heavy auburn whiskers, cut in the Southern style; while a massive rolling moustache hung heavily from his lip, and concealed a broad well carved and expressive mouth. He had a fine nose, one indicative at once of courage and fortitude. Although he was bold, gallant, and impetuous, he did not have what is vulgarly known as "dash" in his character. But he was spirited, quick, prompt, and energetic in his nature, and was sudden and almost irresistible in his attacks on his enemy.

He was one of those men who seem born to command:—his men loved him and fought for him with a spirit that knew no comprehension of danger. Whatever he ordered done, they felt that it was right, and fearlessly dashed at its accomplishment, or sternly stood to its defense, regardless of fate. He had a peculiar faculty or *tact* for pleasing all with whom he met—he was the favorite of his brother officers, and the delight and reverence of his men and subordinates. He was brave to a fault—recklessly exposing himself in the thickest of the fight. He felt as though he was not doomed to die or be killed in this war, and spoke often hopefully and happily of his future and the prospect that awaited him, on the return of peace. He was yet young, but was a man of influence and position in society at home. He had represented his county in the Legislature of the State; and was a member of her board of Literature.

To say that he was noble and chivalrous, and kind, and generous hearted—were repeating "a twice told tale." But all these virtues and many more were his. He had some traits of character which the world can never appreciate enough; and his faults were few, and in kind with his fellow men possessing his situation and relations in life. Of these we may not judge—he has gone elsewhere to await a judgment by the Supreme Judge of us all.

Tears and sighs and prayers and regrets can not recall a man like him. His place is vacant henceforth among us—but none will miss him and regret his early death more than his humble friend penning these lines—one who had shared with him the perils and privations of three campaigns, and who had known his kindness and his confidence as greatly, as gratefully as any man, and would fain lay a worthier tribute of his appreciation on the hero's tomb—

"The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a man like thee;"

and as the shadows close around me, I would lay my offering there; and as I dash away the silent tear, may here record a fellow soldier's wish and trust.

Bright be thine earthly laurels! sweet thy endless repose! and peace to thine immortality.

KINSTON, N. C., May 20, 1868.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, May 20, 1864.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with the recommendation that it pass, House bill to authorize the appointment of commissaries for regiments of cavalry. The bill was passed.

The bill to authorize the appointment of general officers, with temporary rank and command, and to define and limit the power of assigning officers to commands, was taken up and considered by sections, and, being amended, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE HABEAS CORPUS DEBATE.

Mr. Foote's resolution, on repealing the act of the last Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, coming up as the unfinished business of the previous day, and the motion being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, being entitled to the floor, continued his speech in opposition to the resolution and the repeal of the writ.

Mr. Rives opened by saying that on such a vital subject the people were naturally sensitive. Consequently the Government—and by the Government he meant the Congress of the Confederate States not less than the Executive—should be willing to make the most distinct avowal of the principles which controlled them in the exercise of their prerogative. They the discussions here and elsewhere on the subject of the suspension of the writ—the recognition of the right of suspension. The principles of our Anglo Saxon freedom, the Magna Charta and Bill of Rights, have all been, in their turn, evoked to lend their aid to casting odium upon the suspending act and we have been counselled to stand up for the full measure of these rights in this time of foreign invasion. No man has more regard for the rights of the citizen, as conferred by the exercise of the privilege of the writ, than he (Mr. Rives.) He had been brought up in that school of veneration for freedom; but in that school he had learned one lesson, that there are times when even republics require a strong rein to hold the disloyal and mischievous in check, and a suspension of some of the privileges of the citizen are absolutely necessary for a limited period and indispensable to the preservation of the Government. To form a free government—in other words, to temper the elements of liberty to the dispositions of the people, much deep thought and profound reflection is necessary. This is the task with which this present Congress has now grappled; this was the great task of the wise men who framed the Constitution. The men charged with the care of this infant but gigantic Republic, have no small task before them. The Constitution was a document for either peace or war, and the double references of that instrument both have their guards and restrictions. In a time of war it commands all the powers of the people—moral, physical, political and financial. The taxation law and the conscription act were evidences of the acquiescence of the citizens to a curtailment of his liberties. The suspension of the *writ* has raised the outcry as though the temple of our liberties were really threatened. If ever was an occasion of that *writ* it is now; for what is our condition? Engaged in an exterminating war of the most tremendous magnitude, waged by a ruthless foe, governed by no rules of humanity, obeying no laws of war, occupying a large part of our territory, speaking our own language, and until our separation, on terms of amity with us; our capital in a state of standing siege for three years, we may say; the enemy's cannon sounding in our ears from day to day, yet we are assured by gentlemen that Congress made a dangerous inroad upon the liberty of person and speech, and exercised an unwonted stretch of power in passing the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. Not having had the honor of occupying a seat in this hall as a member of Congress, he (Mr. Rives) knew nothing of the secret springs that influenced the actions of members in voting for the suspension of the act. He admired them the more for their exhibition of manly fearlessness in meeting the crisis. He believed the Confederacy, and Richmond particularly, was indebted for their deliverance from this last assault of the foe in no meagre measure to the safeguards thrown around the Government by the suspending act. Since he had entered the hall as a member, he had felt it his duty to investigate the reasons which led to the adoption of the suspending act. He had read the act and some of the documents relating thereto with pleasure and edification, and he would say that they made out a complete case. The facts undoubtedly proved that a state of affairs existed which fully justified the President in recommending a temporary suspension of the act. He felt more and more convinced that the late Congress was able and patriotic, and acted from conscientious dictates of duty and right. He could not admit the imputation that the sovereignty of the people was placed at the disposal of the Executive by the bill of suspension.

Mr. Rives reverted to the speech of the Vice-President of the Confederate States, delivered in Georgia. The Vice-President, while making a solemn protest against the usurpation of power developed in the suspending act, enjoins the people to set the seal of their condemnation upon it. He had very great respect for the Vice-President; his individual character, his public virtues and his great and commanding talents. But when he came to examine into the arguments employed by him on that occasion, he found them altogether futile and unsatisfactory. His jealous regard for all the old landmarks of liberty, and his abhorrence of innovations, even in time of war, and his earnest regard for the liberties of his country may have prompted his argument; and he would say that, on the whole, profound as those arguments are, they were unworthy of his great mind.

He (Mr. Rives) had examined the report of the Convention of Virginia of 1838, and failed to find any attempt made thereon to combat the recognized power of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* under circumstances like the present. Neither in the proceedings of the conventions of other States—neither in New York or Virginia—under the old Constitutional *regime*, could he see that one barrier had been raised to stay a suspending act. It was a new born prejudice, this objection that gentlemen now urge with so much vehemence These gentlemen imagine that the process of law is never to be changed, or shaped, enlarged or contracted, to conform to the emergencies of the hour. Mr. Rives, as he proceeded, undertook to defend Richmond and North Carolina from the aspersion thrown out in debate that the suspending act was passed to meet special cases within their jurisdiction. Nothing could be farther from the truth. For the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Foote,) the speaker had the utmost regard; their relations had always been of the most pleasant character, and he would allow nothing in this debate to change those relations if he could avoid it. If he understood the gentleman from Tennessee, he went, or was willing to go, farther than our distinguished Vice President, and contends that the act not only unites the executive and judicial, but joins the executive and judicial with the legislative. He goes even farther than that. He likens the act to the alien sedition act. Let us bring the acts together. The alien act requires the party who falls under its ban to leave the country or go to prison. There was no such power conferred on the President by the suspending act.—The party could be imprisoned only. The objections to the act suspending the writ were founded, he was convinced, upon a misconception of the act itself, or a misrepresentation of the Constitution, which gives the suspending power to Congress. He did not feel the force of the appeal that the suspension was not warranted by facts nor justified by the times. The Congress of the Confederate States would have been guilty of dereliction of duty if they had failed to have exercised the powers vested in them. The gentleman (Mr. Foote) has quoted copiously from many authorities, and called our attention to many historical facts to prove that in regard to the liberties of the people He thanked God that the Confederacy was in no danger from Democracy; there was no abiding place for its undue growth here; it had no home here. It had no apprehension from him in the future. The danger which threatens us is not from within. He would be slow to credit the insinuations to the contrary. Most nations who have been enslaved, have bound their own chains oftener than despots have bound them. No people are in danger of subjugation or slavery except by their own demoralization and corruption within, or the exhausting effects of civil war There is now a gulf between this people and despotism, and that gulf is the Potomac. It can never cross these boundaries. There is no danger of the proud, jealous people of the South ever being brought to a condition of political effeteness to prepare them to receive a master. Let us then, unite our energies, not to war upon each other, but to combine for the overwhelming of our enemies. Let the noble army, fighting at the avenues to your capitol, understand that they have not and will not pour out their blood in vain. Let us unite in holding up the hands of our gallant generals. The independence of our country once secured, our liberties are safe.

Mr. Rives concluded his remarks at twenty minutes past one o'clock, having spoken about two hours.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Foote on table.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, asked for the ayes and noes, on that motion.

Mr. Foote hoped that if the resolution did lie upon the table, that action of the House would not cut off further discussion and debate.

AYES.—Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Blanford, Boyce, Bradley, Branch, E M Bruce, H W Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clopton, Colyar, Conrad, DeJarnette. Dickenson, Dupre, Echols. Foster, Funsten, Gaither, A H Garland, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holliday, Johnston, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McCollum, Menees, Miles, Miller, Montague, Moore, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Singleton, J M Smith, W E Smith, Staples, Swan, Triplett, Villere, Welsh, Whitfield, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker—55

NOES.—Messrs. Ayer, Baldwin, Bell, Cruikshank, Farrow, Foote, Fuller, Gholson, Gilmer, Holder, Lampkin, J M Leach, J T Leach, Leter, Logan, Marshall, McMullen, Murray, Orr, Ramsay, Rives, Rodgers, Simpson, W H N Smith, Turner—25.

This was not regarded altogether as a test vote, as several gentlemen voted against taking the resolution in order to allow the discussion to proceed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution of the House inquiring what reasons still exist for the continuance in force of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and whether its repeal would be prejudicial to the public welfare at this time.

The President replies that the reasons that influenced him in recommending the suspension of the writ still exists; that it would be prejudicial to the public weal just now to repeal the act suspending the writ; that its effect has been beneficial in more than one instance, and that no abridgement of liberties of the citizens have grown out of it, nor has any individual suffered wrongfully.

A motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, was adopted.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., May 24th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Arnold, Miss Lucy F
Brooks, Dr T A
Brentson, Hiram
Boone, Capt W A 2
Brazier, W B
Brady, Willis L
Bishop, H M
Clinton, W S
Chappell, M H
Drane, H M
Dickens, J Lewis
Daub, Henry M
Davis, B P
Forte, Miss Emily
Gibbs, Bettie
Garner, Mrs E H
Holt, Alexander
Hill, Jno H
Hyatt, E P
Hamby, Joseph
Honeycutt, Miss Mary
Jackson, Miss M E
Jackson, Marion
Kimbal, Mrs M A
Lee, M T
Pherrell, Mrs M A
Partin, Miss Jane
Pearson, Miss Emeline
Pool, Miss Cara
Phillipps, W H
Parks, Miss Sarah
Rogers, Thos J
Sykes, Jno W
Smith, Miss Elen D
Stephens, Lynn
Steed, B F
Sanders, Mrs Lucy E
Smith, Miss T S
Trutt, D H
Wargitt, Miss Mary
Wood, F N
Wilhoit, Wm
Whitaker, Miss Eliza J
Young, Willis

GEO. T. COOK, P. M.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1862—7t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they my be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23—75-dts.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-82 d16t*

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, JR., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.
may 6 86 d3t

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, }
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864. }

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defenses, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted disease which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of ownership, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment, and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and vouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board,
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864. }

I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately to

W. E. PEIRCE,
94-d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

COTTON FOR SALE.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale!!

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING 225 Acres, of which, 30 Acres are in cultivation and very good condition.

A splendid WARTERPOWER with a SAW MILL,
1 KILN, for the purpose of seasoning lumber,
3 BARNS,
2 LOG WAGONS,
STABLES etc.

The purchaser has also the privelege of buying the live Stock on the plantation, such as
HOGS, 17 in number,
2 OXEN,
1 MULE.

The property is about six miles from Raleigh, and the MILL has a splendid run of custom and is in good condition.

Those who wish to purchase, will please, call at Mr. M. Grausman's Store for further information.

m. 17 95—d4t.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst., and continue until the day of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 2nd day of June.

The Committee of Visitation for the year 1864, consists of

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Gov. of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees,
Hon. David L SWAIN, LL. D.
President of the College.

John L. Bailey,
John H Bryan,
John R. J. Daniel,
John A. Gilmer,
Rob't B. Gilliam,
Calvin Graves,
John Kerr,
Walter F. Leake,
Charles Manly,
James T. Morehead,
Thomas D. McDowell,
Neill McKay,
Saml. F. Patterson,
Thomas Ruffin,
Jesse G. Shepherd,
Lewis Thompson,
Edward Warren,
John C. Williams,
R. M. Saunders,
Thos. Settle,
Patrick H. Winston.

Such other Trustees as may attend will be considered members of this Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.
Raleigh, May 17th, 1864. 95-d4t.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95—d3m

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and election, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant.
ma 18 96-1aw4w* WM. A. DUKE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 3, }
GOLDSBORO', N. C., May 16th, 1864. }

AGREEABLY to General Orders, No. 34 Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board, for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. HOLT,
ma 18 96-1w Sr. Surgeon of Board.

Application will be Made to the next Legislature to Charter the RAIL-WAY EXPORTING and IMPORTING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. 92—d6twte

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING:

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at [illegible] per square of [illegible] for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$370
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorised to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.

may 24-101-dtf

RICHMOND, VA., May 2d, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 9.

All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., at any time previous to the 20th of April, 1864, are hereby declared to be duly exchanged.

RO. OULD,
my 21 98-6t. Agent of Exchange.

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF THE SHEET IRON, TO BE sold at Warrenton, N. C., on the 26th inst., will be postponed until further notice. We find it impossible to have the Iron transported over the railroads in time for the sale, on account of the roads being cut by the raiders.

P. J. TURNBULL,
ma 20-98-d4t Auctioneer.

$10,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28th May, in front of the Store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, I shall sell to the highest bidder $10,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES—ONES, TWO'S and THREES. They are sold by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.

J. F. HUTCHINGS,
County Trustee.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
may 19-97-eodtds. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 31st inst. in the town of TARBORO', all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the Edgecombe House, viz: 30 good Feather BEDS, 40 good MATTRASSES, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, COMFORTABLES and other BED CLOTHING, CARPETS, CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

A large lot of Dining-room Furniture, consisting of BOWLS, DISHES, CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, KNIVES and FORKS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS, SALT STANDS and other articles necessary to a Dining-room. Kitchen Furniture and a good COOKING STOVE.

One BILLIARD TABLE, OMNIBUS, HORSES and HARNESS, 3 WAGONS, HORSE CART, 20 or more HOGS, &c.

The Hotel and servants will be hired out for the remainder of the year.

Private sale preferable, and possession given immediately.

☞ Confederate Notes taken in payment.

LIPSCOMBE & KING.
Taboro', May 12, 1864. 97-d6t.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for mares sent from a distance, gratis.

MRS. H. W. MILLER

CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL MEMBERS of the Legislature during the ensuing Session. 94—tf

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., }
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864. }

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

BECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64-dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 14 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864. }

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes ADDISON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82-d24t Iron P. O., N. C.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and dispatch at THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE. A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Mr. Gilmer of N. C.—[illegible] Read.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C. said: Will the gentleman permit me here to interrupt him? As one well acquainted and familiar with the sentiments of the people of North Carolina, I deny, for them, that they, by action on their part, or by any political opinions held by them, have ever given any reason, cause or occasion for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. As evidence conclusive of the loyalty and faithfulness of the citizens of my State to the cause of the Confederacy, I boldly refer gentlemen to the register of her soldiery which she has sent to our gallant army, and the immense taxes in money and kind which they have, and are most cheerfully contributing to the support of the Confederacy and our army. A reference to these statistics, which do not lie, will satisfy the citizens of her other Southern sister States of the unpardonable injustice which has been done to our true and loyal State by wicked and designing slanderers, whose duty and feelings it would seem to be to repel these unjust assaults, and to defend and protect her honor.

This gentleman has just made these remarks in the Confederate House of Representatives, which demand an immediate and peremptory reply. He says:

"A reference to these statistics, (alluding to the military burdens borne by the State) which do not lie, will satisfy the citizens of other sister States, of the unpardonable injustice which has been done to our true and loyal State by wicked and designing slanderers, whose duty and feeling, it would seem to be, to repel these unjust assaults and to protect and defend her honor."

Now the propriety or impropriety of this language, its truth or untruth, will depend upon the construction which Mr. Gilmer intends it shall bear. If he means that the State is not disloyal; that a majority of her people are true; that Gov. Vance is faithful, and that most of the officers of the State Government are also faithful, and that the officers and soldiers of the State are entirely brave and devoted to the cause, we concur with him; and we also concur with him that, any one who disputes this, "does unpardonable injustice to the State," and is "a wicked and designing slanderer."

But if Mr. Gilmer means that there is *no* disloyalty in the State; if he means to say that those who have counselled the Government that there *was* sufficient cause for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, had no reason for such opinion, of North Carolina; if *this* be Mr. Gilmer's meaning, then Mr. Gilmer has "done unpardonable injustice" to some of the best citizens of North Carolina—then Mr. Gilmer, in the use, whether ignorantly or intentionally, of this harsh and offensive language, has committed a wide departure from truth, and could find no reason to complain, if his insult were retorted in terms that he could neither avoid nor escape. We have a kindly regard for Mr. Gilmer, and are not disposed to throw back with appropriate force the stone he has flung. We prefer to enlighten him on some points that perhaps he may not be acquainted with.

First—We know that many of the prominent men of this State, of the most prudent, discreet and cautious character—men of irreproachable virtue, many of them Mr. Gilmer's friends—were called upon for their opinions upon this question, and they rendered those opinions after a full and careful examination of the whole question; and all concurred in the absolute importance of the suspension.

Second.—We who live in Raleigh know, that Mr. Holden and his associates had brought the classes of this community to such a pitch of hostility, and had carried his accusations against the Government to such a degree of bitterness, that life and property were not safe in the City of Raleigh: the free expression of opinion on the side of the country was not tolerated, and loyal men were actually held in hostage for the safety of Mr. Holden. This, to us, was never a terror; because we knew the material of which Mr. Holden and his leading followers in this course was composed, and we were at all times ready for them; but there were many citizens here who were in anxiety and alarm.

Third.—When the counsel was given to which we refer, public meetings had been held in almost every county of the State. Many of them had proposed to offer terms of peace to the enemy by illegitimate modes. Many of them were declaiming against the war as unrighteous and unholy; were attaching to the Government the hardships which were incident to it; and some of them were proposing resistance to the laws of Congress, and others expressing their desire for a restoration of the Government of our enemies.

These proceedings were published in Mr. Holden's paper, and sent to the soldiers; and dissatisfaction and desertion were the consequence, until our woods were filled with marauders, who depredated on the property of our good people. These deserters have confessed at the point of death, that Mr. Holden's paper induced them to desert.

Fourth—After this, a plan was set on foot by Mr. Holden, who gave to it all his force and influence, to get a State Convention to take the affairs of the State into its own hands. This plan had acquired [illegible] power. Meetings were began to advance the feeling, and it was not until Gov. Vance's opposition to it was aided by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, that this treasonable movement was checked! We say treasonable, for there i[illegible] Mr. Holden's public writings to prove that the object of this Convention was to *sit permanently*, as a sovereign body, [illegible] check the acts of the Confederate Government; to refuse its call for more troops; to refuse the presence of Confederate troops here for the arrest of deserters and conscripts; to refuse to allow the Government to impress whiskey for distillation for hospital purposes. These were some of the things that this Convention was to do as a sovereign body. In other words, it was to nullify the laws of Congress and dispute the action of the Government under them.

More than this: It is now charged by Gov. Vance, and it was known to the gentlemen who gave the counsel we referred to, that Mr. Holden's secret object, through this Convention, was *to effect the secession of the State from the Confederacy*—the violation of her pledge of assistance to her sisters, and the disgraceful negotiation of terms, *for herself*, with the hated Yankee. We say this is now distinctly charged to have been Mr. Holden's purpose, in the Convention movement; and we who counselled the necessity of the suspension of the writ, the responsibility for which, according to his influence, this writer here assumes, did so out of an honest and patriotic desire to save the peace of the State and preserve her honor: not to injure any fellow citizen, but rather to preserve from the peril of their action, the evil doers themselves.

There were others, besides Mr. Holden, officers of State and men of influence, engaged in this purpose; and the evidence will come out yet, to convict them.

Besides all this, there were traffickers with the enemy from points near our lines, who were carrying a regular trade with him, in violation of the law; and others holding unlawful and dangerous communication with him, interfering with the military operations and aiding our foes.

These were the reasons which prompted us. We have offered them to Mr. Gilmer because we like him and respect him, though his language, if intended to carry the construction we last mentioned, has deprived him of a claim to both.

And in conclusion, we say: we have not yet told all. Other reasons for this action will be developed very soon, that throw into the shade all that we have yet mentioned.

The fact is, that North Carolina was on the point of bloodshed! Armed organizations for defence were already contemplated; and but a little while would have witnessed the horrors of internal violence. In that event, Mr. Holden and his immediate clan would have been the first to perish; but it would have been indescribably horrible to have had the scene enacted. Yet it was not to bear because of facts furnished to the Government which cannot yet be revealed, but which Mr. Rives says fully justified it.

To the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to the timely and determined opposition of Gov. Vance to Mr. Holden's movement, are we indebted for the escape. And it is this obligation that they feel to Gov. Vance which induces many men of the State to endure the flings of his partizans, and to bear affiliations that would otherwise be intolerable, and to support him in defiance of his political associations, out of their love of country; because they believe him to be a patriot. If they do not continue to support him, it will be because bitter partizans will force an issue that will make our withdrawal from Gov. Vance a matter of principle. The friends of Mr. Davis will do no act that may by implication be regarded as a reflection on him; for they regard the support of his administration as necessary to the safety of the nation. Short of this they support Gov. Vance, without reference to the political antagonism.

The indications from the seat of war are, that there will be no immediate conflict. Now, then, is the time for Legislative action. We hope, in view of the great losses our army has sustained—in view of the great necessity for more men—that this Legislature will reconsider its hasty and ill-judged action in the matter of exemptions.

Five thousand soldiers can be gotten from the list of Home Guard officers, Militia officers and Justices of the Peace and Constables. Every man of them is needed. Our success or ruin depends on the reinforcements we may furnish to Gen. Lee.

Why should not *these* men do their part to save the country? They have nothing to do at home. It is no disgrace to them or to the State to have them go to the army. The soldiers and the soldier's parents and friends demand that every man who is not more useful at home shall be sent to share with them the labors and dangers of the field. And neither they nor their friends will support any man who contributes to withhold this aid from them.

GENS. LONGSTREET AND HAYS.—We are gratified to learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that Gen. Longstreet, now in Lynchburg, is rapidly improving. He sits up daily, is in fine spirits, and talks hopefully of the prospect of our success in the great struggle. He was a little restless and feverish Wednesday, caused by the process of suppuration of his wound, but no danger whatever is apprehended, and this crisis being passed safely, it is believed that he will recover rapidly. His right arm, which was entirely paralized by the painful wound in his shoulder, begins to manifest signs of returning sensibility. He can now move the forefinger and thumb of his right hand. We have these facts from persons who are near his person every day.

Gen. Harry Hays is also improving, we learn. He is staying at the hospitable mansion of Jno. R. McDaniel, Esq., who keeps a hospital for wounded officers. We hope that the gallant Louisianian will soon be restored to soundness.

From our Special Correspondent.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA C. H.,
May 16, 1864.

Editors Confederate: I have delayed day by day to write, in hope that the decisive day would arrive, after which I could give you a detailed account of our operations. But this is now the [illegible] of continuous fighting, and the end is not yet, and as I have obliterated my pencilled notes by the torrents of rain which fell during the battle of the 12th, and fearing that I may forget all that I may now recollect concerning the battles that have been daily fought, I have concluded to write.

The enemy, about 120,000 strong, crossed the lower fords of the Rapidan on the afternoon and night of the 4th, and made their way towards Chancellorsville. As soon as this fact was ascertained, our army was moved towards them, from their camps on the Rapidan, Ewell taking the old turnpike road and A. A. Hill's corps the plank road. They each came on the enemy on those roads, to the west and north of Chancellorsville, and about seven miles therefrom. We made an immediate attack, and drove their advancing columns in confusion about two and a half miles, when having reformed on other lines, the attack on our part ceased, and the defensive decided on. The enemy was found posted in a semi-circle, in the dense thickets of that region, and in front of them our forces formed, and threw up hasty breastworks of logs, and soon heavy masses were thrown on portions of the line, but were in every instance repulsed. On Ewell's line particularly the enemy made their most strenuous efforts to break through, and the slaughter they experienced in front of Johnston's, Early's and Rode's positions is said to have been very great. This was on the 5th. On the 6th they again attempted to break through our lines at various points, but with the same ill success, and the rattle of musketry could be heard alternately from Longstreet's position on the extreme right to Ewell on the left. They were everywhere discomfited, and their losses during these two days was estimated at 20,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

During the evening of the 6th, it was ascertained that the enemy were moving to our right, with the hope of turning it, and Longstreet's divisions were instantly made to make a corresponding movement, and reached this place at an early hour on the 7th, while we of the left were set in motion at daylight on the 7th. The day was hot and sultry, and the march rapid, and no little suffering was experienced by our division. At meridian we heard the booming of guns at this point, and fears were entertained that we would arrive too late to lend assistance to Longstreet's command; but before we had reached here we were met by the glorious news that they had attacked him, but were repulsed with a loss of about 5,000 killed and wounded. We were told to hasten on, as reinforcements were hurrying forward to the discomfited foe. Our division (Rodes') arrived at Longstreet's right just at nightfall, and before we could get in position the enemy again attacked him, and would have flanked him but for our timely presence. We instantly formed line of battle and at the first attack the enemy fled, but a pursuit could not be made from the darkness and the thickness of the woods. Many strange rencounters and hand to hand fights are told 560 prisoners, and suffered little loss ourselves.

On the 8th our whole army arrived, and none but artillery fighting was had during the day.

On the 9th, the enemy again assaulted Longstreet, but were again repulsed. On the 10th, the same attempt was made with a like result. Heavy frequent fighting was had day and night during all the time.

Grant's tactics is to form his line of battle, fortify, arrange his artillery, supported in these fortifications by a reserved corps, and then hurl his whole force in heavy columns on the weakest part of our line. So you may imagine the carnage that follows his advance and repulse. Howitzers pouring grape and cannister, rifle guns plunging through serried ranks, and the unerring rifle in the hands of cool and veteran troops keeping up a continuous roar, where every bullet tells, and you can barely imagine the frightful execution. I never saw as many dead and wounded men, as lay piled in front of every place he has yet assaulted. Each day he has assaulted, but the 12th inst. saw the severest fighting of this campaign.

The assaults of the 11th had been feeble, and though his cannon belched forth its accustomed amount of shot and shell, and sharpshooting was of the liveliest kind, yet we all felt that the next day would prove in a manner decisive. An important move was evidently on hand, and it proved to be on our weakest and most illy constructed position. Our line here formed in V with the sharp point to the enemy. A feeble assault on the 11th at the *angle* of the line had proved it. Johnstons Division, consisting of four Virginia and one Louisiana Brigade, defended this centre.

At early dawn, a signal gun was fired by the enemy, and with a regular Confederate yell they rushed on and carried this point. I never shall forget what I there saw. The woods and fields were thick with refugees, confused and panic stricken, and even the presence and exertions of our noble chief and our corps commander, failed to rally them. I could see the panic taking effect in the troops that were on the right and left of the broken column, and I begun to fear the day was lost. However, Pegram's brigade on the right and Daniel's brigade on the left, notwithstanding the flank fire to which they were exposed, held their positions. Brigadier Gen. Johnston's brigade was quickly rushed in, but in vain, for soon they too were seen falling back in disorder, having lost very heavily. Ramseur's brigade was in position to the left of Daniel's. It was moved out of its breastworks, and faced fronting the position the enemy had taken. As soon as formed, it was moved forward, and with a rush and a yell, it pushed boldly on the confident foe, without firing a gun. It received volley after volley, but nothing deterred, it rushed boldly on, and soon the foe was retreating, and the reserved breastworks ours. Then they halted and reformed, and after firing a volley, charged for the advanced breastworks, behind which the enemy were seen in masses, and pouring deadly volleys into our ranks. But as we neared the breastworks, those in front broke and run, and the works were again ours. The brigade was not full enough to cover the space the enemy occupied, and even after the works were regained a heavy flank fire was poured into them from the right, while column after column advanced in front, only to be repulsed. At one time their masses reached within a few steps of the works, and they even captured some of [illegible] on the extreme right, but [illegible] our steady fire. The brigade then fought for [illegible] hours before reinforcements were sent them. These reinforcements moved to the right, and re-established our broken line, and though repeated efforts were made to retake the position, they failed, and after a twenty hours fight of musketry, they finally gave up the undertaking. Your correspondent has been under fire before, [illegible] never such an one [illegible] in intensity and continuance. [illegible] in saying it was the severest of this war. Ramseur's brigade fired over 120 rounds of ammunition to the man, and large oak trees in their front were actually [illegible] by the rifle fire of the enemy. The brigade loss was about one third of the entire command, and it never solicited or received a man as reinforcements to their line during those memorable twenty hours. All of our Generals say that it saved the day, and it received the official thanks of Gen. Lee, as well as [illegible] Generals. [illegible] efforts [illegible] They made a feeble assault on the left at the same time, but it amounted to nothing of importance, and they have now retired their right wing some miles to the rear, and miles of their breastworks are in our possession. They left their dead unburied, and their putrifying carcasses are becoming very offensive. Their slaughter here on the 5th, 10th and 12th was enormous—almost beyond belief.

Our losses on the 12th were heavy. We lost, perhaps, one-half of Johnston's division, prisoners, killed and wounded, while the killed and wounded from other brigades was considerable. I cannot now make an estimate. Among the North Carolinians, I saw the lifeless form of Colonel Garrett, of the 5th, and Colonel Brabble, of the 32d. Gen. Daniel was also mortally wounded and has since died. Among the Raleigh boys I saw put away, and the spot marked, the remains of Eddy Smedes, an officer of the 5th, who fell in the charge of Johnston's brigade on the enemy who had just captured our works. General Johnston was wounded.

I must close this letter, or it will become too long for publication. Our army is still in good condition, and are as confident as ever. I cannot imagine the next move of the enemy. To-day, 12 m., everything is quiet on the lines. If I survive, you may hear from me again.

J. C. G.

An Interesting Letter.

FROM A PRIVATE IN MANLY'S BATTERY.

Mr. John T. West, of this city, has permitted us to copy the following extract of a letter from his son, who is a member of Capt. Manly's celebrated Battery. The cheerful, patriotic tone of this young hero, amid death, danger and suffering of all kinds, is a noble specimen of the spirit which prevails among our brave boys. The letter is dated May 16th:

"The most tremendous fight of the war has been going on for several days. We have repulsed the Yankees at all points, with terrible loss to them. The slaughter of the enemy has been immense. Longstreet's troops, (our corps) have behaved nobly. Well might General Lee exclaim, "I have the best army in the world." The loss in our army is comparatively small. In many instances we killed fifty to one. In Longstreet's front the Yankees made repeated charges over the same ground, each time adding largely to the number of the slain. Our men were protected by very good breatworks. The artillery made awful havoc among the closed Yanks. Manly's guns nobly did their part. Four times did the enemy charge Capt. Manly's position, when they were mown down with double charges of canister, in ten paces of our guns. In one instance a few effected a soldier, shot dead at the guns. Young Crenshaw, supposed mortally wounded—shot through the lungs with a shrapnel ball. He is a son of Dr. Crenshaw of Wake. Lt. Dunn of Wake, painfully wounded in leg. Sergt Brooks, very slightly in leg.

Grant's force is continually changing, and we have to make corresponding changes to meet him. We have a short line and can concentrate rapidly. Spades are trumps. We shovel dirt all night and fight all day. Our troops are much exhausted for want of sleep, but are confident and in excellent spirits. When the Yankees make a charge—and they have made and attempted to make many—they generally give a feeble huzza; which is answered by a loud and terrible yell from our men; and then the minnie balls, solid shot, shell and all manner of missiles, each playing a tune, keep up their infernal concert. I've been deaf, or nearly so, since this row commenced. The mud and water is knee deep in our trenches, in which the men have to stand. The whole Yankee army was drunk a few days ago. They have now retired for fresh drinks, and will be up in a few hours, I suppose, and try the face of our works again.

I am a little hungry, remarkably dirty, and very muddy; but still in good health. I have had to make some long and rapid marches on foot, and carry my plunder—my horse having been taken for a battery horse the second day we were out of winter quarters. So, being unused to making long marches on foot, I have had a pair of rather sore feet. I will soon get used to it, however.

P. S.—The Yankees have commenced their eternal shelling again; and although I am in no great danger, I will draw my letter to a close. NICK.

The News.

The Richmond Enquirer says: The only official capital stock yesterday was the despatch of Gen. Kirby Smith, announcing the defeat of Banks in the first battles of the campaign in Western Louisiana, about six weeks ago. As this was old news, and other news had come in settling the question of that campaign altogether, Gen. Smith's despatch, tho' gladly welcomed with satisfaction, created no excitement; and now that the Trans-Mississippi situation is all in our hands, the popular attention will become more intensely concentrated upon the movements of the armies in Virginia, leaving the little side issue in Northern Georgia to be settled in Gen. Joe Johnston's own way and time. The city was, therefore, without a ruffle during the day.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. LEE.

Although we have no new battles to record, we have accounts from the glorious old army of Northern Virginia which would gladden a breast of stone. Our army is not only in the best possible spirits and fighting condition, but is confident that if the enemy dares another general engagement he will be finally and irretrievably defeated. The movement of Grant off from our right, though apparently a flanking manœuvre, is in fact tantamount to nothing. It neither causes our army to "retreat" nor in any way interferes with the plans of Gen. Lee. The day is not far off, we feel assured, when the [illegible] of the enemy will be completely exposed and his most sanguine hopes turned to misery and mourning.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Owing to a continuance of the causes of postponement, the public sale of Government Six Per Cent. Bonds, which was advertised for the 26th instant, is postponed until Wednesday, 8th June.

See Advertisement.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 24th, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. J. L[illegible] of the [illegible].

The committee on internal improvements reported favorably to the bill amending the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company, and also, to incorporate the [illegible] and Saltworks Railroad Company, [illegible] which were subsequently taken up and passed their several readings.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, presented a bill [illegible] the suspension of the collection of taxes in certain counties, which was subsequently taken up and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution, instructing our representatives and senators in Congress to urge a modification of the tithing law so as to exempt from tithing, in pork, the families of soldiers having less than 500 lbs. Passed its several readings.

The majority of the select committee on conscription and exemptions reported, to the effect that they do not consider this the time or the place to sit in judgment on the constitutionality of the subject, that being a question for the courts. The report favors also the conscription of able bodied magistrates and militia and home guard officers.

Mr. [illegible] presented a minority report on the same subject in opposition to that of the majority, representing that the act of conscription is unconstitutional, and declaring the power of the State legislature to make exemptions.

On motion, the reports were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

A bill was received from the House, providing for the appointment of an agent by the Governor to prosecute the claims of the legal representatives of deceased soldiers, together with a message from the Governor, urging the enactment of such a law. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

A bill from the House to restore the terms of the Supreme Court. Put upon its several readings and passed.

A bill from the House taxing eight per cent coupon bonds twenty-five per cent.

A proposition from the House in regard to the Cherokee Indians.

A bill from the House to restore the Superior Court in Harnett county, was put upon its several readings and passed.

The Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of several Justices of the Peace.

A bill from the House in reference to Col. Mallett's battalion, providing for their being put into the regular service, was referred.

A bill from the House to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington, authorising them to impose a tax on the proceeds of auction sales. Put upon its several readings and passed.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on adjournment reported, verbally, in favor of adjourning next Monday at 5 o'clock a. m.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, passed its several readings.

A resolution instructing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the sinking fund certain money paid into the Treasury by the Confederate Government, was taken up and laid on the table.

The reports on the Habeas Corpus [illegible] ery class, was made the order for Thursday 11 o'clock.

A bill allowing A. J. Hood, of Mecklenburg county, further time to collect taxes passed its several readings.

Resolution by Mr. Wooley, allowing the Speakers of the two Houses $85, principal clerks $40, doorkeepers $40, and engrossing clerks $35 per diem, with some other allowances, was put upon its several readings and passed.

A bill authorizing justices of the peace in certain cases to call a special court in May or June to levy county taxes, passed its several readings.

A resolution authorizing H. D. Deaver, of Madison county to collect taxes for 1861, 62 '63, passed its several readings.

A bill authorizing the sale of the old jail in Watauga county, passed its several readings.

A bill in favor of J. A. Long, sheriff of Richmond county, in regard to collection of taxes, passed its several readings.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Lodge, No. 104.

Also, a resolution in regard to the collection of taxes in Watauga county.

Also a bill amendatory of an act to prevent the distillation of grain into spirituous liquors.

Also, a bill imposing a penalty of $100 upon public millers or receiving more toll than they are allowed by law.

Also, a resolution by Mr. Ellis, requiring the Secretary of State to purchase and place in the public library copies of all the Confederate laws.

Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, May 24, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Shepherd, from the finance committee, reported a bill to repeal a resolution passed at the session of 1860-'61, in relation to the winter clothing of N. C. Troops.

A bill to amend an ordinance of the State Convention, allowing soldiers to vote, passed its second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules.

The joint select committee on *sine die* adjournment of the two Houses, reported a resolution that they adjourn *sine die* on Monday next, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution in favor of John A. Stanly, Assistant Clerk of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. Rogers introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to inform this House, if any officers in the Adjutant General's Department of this State, [illegible] and if so, what officers and at what rates [illegible] supplies. Also, what allowance, if any, is made to said officers in the way of forage for horses, commutation for room rent and [illegible] if such allowances are made [illegible] purchased, what [illegible].

BILLS ON 1st READING.

Mr. Love, a bill concerning the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. Mr. [illegible], a bill to [illegible] certain [illegible] from taxation. Mr. Hampton, a bill [illegible] the sale of the old jail in the town of Wilkesboro. [illegible], a bill to amend An Act in relation to the Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Shepherd, a bill concerning the investment of trust funds in Confederate bonds. Mr. Shober, a bill to amend an Act for the relief of Landlords.

Mr. Amis moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted on yesterday, the resolution concerning [illegible].

Mr. Carpenter moved that this motion be laid on the table. Not agreed to—Ayes 22, noes 60.

[illegible] to reconsider [illegible].

The vote was then reconsidered by which the resolution [illegible] and the question [illegible] of President Davis, and the question recurring on the [illegible], a lengthy discussion ensued.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Thursday next at 12 o'clock a. m.

The [illegible] the report of the [illegible] of the Governor [illegible] in relation to the suspension of [illegible] was postponed [illegible] o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Brown, by leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Iron and Steel Company.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

In the late battle in Georgia, between Gen. Johnston and the Yankee General Sherman, it seems that the 58th regiment of North Carolina Troops bore a conspicuous and gallant part. With the assistance of the 54th and 63rd Virginia regiments, this regiment (58th N. C.) [illegible] several desperate charges of the enemy with desperate slaughter.

We make the following extract from the army correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer, giving a lengthy description of the [illegible] under date of Calhoun, May 16th:

It was now past three o'clock, in the afternoon, and in these two hours of fighting Brown's brigade had expended forty rounds of ammunition, each man. Reynolds' brigade was now ordered to relieve them, and giving a yell the Fifty-Fourth Virginia entered the works, with the Fifty-Eighth North Carolina and Sixty-Third Virginia. Neither Hindman nor Stewart had need of their reserves, as the charges of the enemy though made with vigor and gallantly repulsed by these men, were neither as numerous nor determined and were intended to cover their design on Stevenson and to prevent the reserves of those divisions from being sent to his support. The three regiments named above took their positions on the line and Gen. Brown's men retired about two hundred yards to the rear for the purpose of receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. Gen. Pettus' Brigade of Alabamians had been ordered up a few minutes before, Gen. Stevenson perceiving that the enemy were determined in their purpose to carry his line. The gallant brigade was formed in two lines of battle behind the Virginians and North Carolinians about twenty yards apart, and remained there lying close to the ground, waiting for the moment their services were wanted.

At a quarter from 4 o'clock, a fifth charge was made, the enemy throwing forward fresh troops every time. The charge was very heavy and was made with spirit. It was certain from the large numbers of the enemy, that this would be the heaviest charge yet made, and extreme anxiety for success was manifested. At last with a prolonged cheer, they rushed upon our works. A volley—a terrible, death dealing volley, was poured [illegible] Pettus' brigade could withstand, and though threatened with death by their officers, numbers of the gallant Tennesseeans and Alabamians had entered the pits to assist in repelling the charge. But their services were not needed. Quickly another volley had been already poured into the enemy's line of battle, and they turned and retreated in disorder to the cover of their ridge, followed by the decisive shouts of the victors.

The fifth charge had now been repulsed, but still the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon their efforts to carry our works. They had almost ceased their attacks on Hindman, but continued to assault Stevenson's and Stewart's lines with the greatest fury and determination possible. Stewart had already repulsed them three times and Stevenson five. A fourth time the enemy essayed to carry Stewart's line of battle, and were repulsed with fearful loss. The carnage here was dreadful, for the gallant men in Clayton's brigade withheld their fire until the enemy had approached close to them, when they poured in a terrible volley, breaking them and forcing their massed columns to retire to their lines badly scattered.

We said that the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon his efforts, and so it was, for within half an hour after his fifth attack and repulse, three lines of battle, closely massed, were seen forming in front of that portion of the line held by the Fifty-Eighth North Carolina. There was not much time for reflection, for very soon a voice on the right of the regiment exclaimed, "they are coming!" and the first column was seen to advance. "Withhold your fire until they come close to you, and then aim low," ordered the officers. On came the enemy cheering loudly, and confident that their superior numbers would insure them success. They approached within fifty yards of the line, firing rapidly upon our men—a sheet of fire was the answer, and the dead and wounded lie piled up before our works. This was more than human endurance could command, and bewildered by the fierceness of our fire, they scattered throughout the woods, and reached their line, our sharpshooters killing and wounding them by dozens in their rout down the ridge.

This was the severest charge of the day. The Yankees advanced well and with spirit, but were forced to succumb to the fierce fire of our troops. To describe the scene would be almost an impossibility, for it beggars description. The minnie balls of the Yankees poured over our line in an unceasing stream. The [illegible] sound which they emit was no longer heard, [illegible] one angry and discordant [illegible] of thunder rolling along the woods, while the [illegible] of the artillery and the bursting of the shells as they came flying over our line, formed a [illegible] unequalled, perhaps, since [illegible] war upon each other. But one thing saved us from a fearful loss of life, and it was that the Yankees fired entirely too high.

This sixth column was repulsed only a few minutes when the remaining two columns of Yankees [illegible] forward, with the hope of reaching our line before our men could fire more than one volley. But their charge was not made with the same firmness as characterized that of the preceding one, and two or three well aimed volleys from the Fifty-Eighth North Carolina, assisted by a cross fire from the Fifty-Fourth Virginia on the one wing, and the Sixty-Third on the other, routed the seventh attacking column of the enemy. They also retired to their ridge, and for a few minutes only their sharpshooters could be seen, their main body being no doubt engaged in reforming their broken columns.